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L A S T I N G P E A C E

T O

E U R O P E:

THE DREAM OF AN

ANCIENT COSMOPOLITE.

DEDICATED TO HER

IMPERIAL MAJESTY

THE

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the Author, and sold by J. STOCKDALE, No. 181,
opposite BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

MDCCLXXXI.

[Price Two Shillings.]

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THE GREAT BRITAIN

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DEDICATION
TO HER
IMPERIAL MAJESTY

THE
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

HONOURED MADAM,

THIS little work, wrote to exhibit to the Princes of Europe, the vast devastation that wars have made on the human species, for these three hundred years past; to whom can I so properly dedicate it, as to you, Madam, who, while all Europe seem to combine together to shed human blood, you are the only one who has courage and magnanimity enough to stretch out the healing hand of *Humanity*, and offer the mediation of Peace. The reform that you have made in your government, under your reign, and your earnest endeavours to extricate your subjects from slavery, are actions of a great and noble mind; and I do not doubt, that did your Majesty think that your example would be followed by the rest of the Princes of Europe, you would be the first to abdicate, in favour of the people; but as there is a probability, that we are far from that happy æra, I can but desire, that the despotic Princes of Europe would imitate

tate your example, in doing their endeavours to
promote a Lasting Peace.

I have the honour to be

Your Majesty's most obedient,

and humble servant,

March 15.

1781.

THE AUTHOR.

LASTING PEACE AMONG MEN.

LASTING Peace among Men !——What a Title !——It is a dream, without doubt.—Yes, it is a dream.—But, no matter——Read.

THE wicked heart, unapt to slumber, in the retreat and silence of the night, meditates dire mischief for the succeeding day ; while the good man, replete with conscious innocence, loses sweet reflection in a calm repose ; and while the mortal part obeys soft Nature's laws, and pleased submits to balmy rest, his active soul (harmonizing in his last virtuous waking thought) finds its own bliss expanded in commiserating the wants, and in planning the present relief and the future welfare of his fellow creatures.—Reader, entertain thyself with the visions of the latter, and experience, if thou canst, his happy sensibility.

I am not the first who hath undertaken to write dreams : I have patiently read those of others ; let others, in their turn, read mine. But, first of all, I must say a word on the dreamer. I cannot boast of the longevity of Nestor, yet am I old, and as communicative as was that Grecian hero. At sixteen

B

my

my parents put me apprentice to a sword-cutler. My master, during the peace, had bought a vast quantity of warlike instruments of different sorts, at a low price, on the hope and speculation that the treaty would be broke, so soon as some contracting power should feel itself strong enough to infringe it. He pretended to found his reasons on past experience. The least article in the Morning Post or General Advertiser encouraged him to augment his funds, so that by degrees his house was full of arms, and that house unfortunately was very ancient. I slept in the garret, which was so crowded with boxes of sword-blades, that, for want of room, they served me for a bedstead, and I contented myself, in putting in this deplorable situation, my poor old feather-bed on the top of them; and I endeavoured to drown the pains my bones endured, in the pleasing reveries of a fertile brain.

One unlucky night, the ground, overloaded with these sanguinary weapons, cracks and sinks in. I soon felt myself as upon seven or eight different spits; and it was my lamentations and mournings alone which saved my life, by attracting the attention of a charitable man, at that instant passing by, who came to my assistance, and with difficulty conveyed me to a surgeon's, who, examining my wounds, found they were not mortal. But my poor master, as I afterwards learnt, perished under the weight of his own ammunition.

This gentleman was a learned physician, as well as an expert and able surgeon. I remained three months at his house, before my health became perfectly re-established. The benefits I received from his skill and tenderness in that time, led me to conceive so great a veneration for his art, that I daily paid
my

my vows to Esculapius. I laid out all my money in physical books, and the Doctor, perceiving the desire I had to become one of his votaries, kindly offered to teach me the chirurgical part of his profession, and the rapid progress I made under his tuition endeared me to him.

“ Young man,” said he to me one day, “ there is nothing more wanting now to render thee as skilful as myself, but to follow an army. It is only after frequent operations in bloody battles that thou canst attain that degree of perfection necessary to render thy name as celebrated as my own. The election of a new King of Poland has already armed several princes, jealous of shewing their power, and the extent of their authority in foreign kingdoms. Not satisfied in displaying their arbitrary dictates in their own dominions, they would each of them force the poor Polish people to adopt a king of their choice, which might best coincide with their measures and interests. Hasten, then, to the camp, that the war may at least be of utility to one subject, though at the expence of many thousands.”

I thanked my protector, and soon got every thing ready for my departure. As I took my leave of him, he made me several presents, among which was a large book, and this he accompanied with a sigh, and the following words :

“ It is with regret, my dear scholar,” said he, “ that I see extinguish in myself the last branch of a race, who for three hundred years past have served in all the military hospitals with zeal and success. There has not been a battle fought where I, or mine, have not held out a helping hand. This book contains the exact number of

“ all those who have been massacred under my own
 “ eyes, or those of my ancestors, through the quar-
 “ rels of kings. [*Note 11.*] Continue faithfully
 “ this register. What thou canst not be an eye-
 “ witness to, with assiduity learn from others. Let
 “ no private interest make thee omit that impor-
 “ tant work ; it may one day be of use to huma-
 “ nity. I intended to have published this book at
 “ the end of my career ; but I would rather that
 “ thou shouldst continue the history ; the aug-
 “ mentation will render the picture still more strik-
 “ ing, and perhaps will at last open to the eyes of
 “ men the true cause of those public calamities, and
 “ by what fatal policy they are always revived.
 “ Go, aid to cure the wounds which soon will
 “ abound. A million of men in perfect health and
 “ mutual friendship, are nevertheless going to de-
 “ vour each other, to gratify the vile interests or
 “ ambition of some arrogant prince. Thou wilt
 “ often hear, in the field of battle, the piercing cries
 “ of the maimed husbandman, groaning after his
 “ beloved plough, and bewailing his hard fate, and
 “ the cruel contrast arising in a comparison be-
 “ tween his former life and present situation : that
 “ of tending his innocent flocks, and this of de-
 “ stroying his fellow-creatures, of which he him-
 “ self is often the victim. ’Tis there thou wilt hear
 “ the rude mechanic, in the anguish of his soul,
 “ curse the princes of the earth, who tore him
 “ from his native obscurity and simplicity, to de-
 “ grade and plunge him into actions beneath even
 “ the ferocious brute. Oh, my friend,” continued
 he, taking me in his arms, “ in the name of Huma-
 “ nity, be ever vigilant to assist the wretched.”

I felt

I felt the tears of that venerable old man trickle down my cheeks, and left him overwhelmed with grief.

My dear reader, thou wilt perhaps expect the detail of my campaigns. To be plain with thee, I should be tempted to put thy patience to that trial, but at present it is only a vision I am going to relate, and this is the manner in which it was presented to my mind.

After having been in every battle from the year 1733 to 1780, I left the service through inability, and not a little disgusted. I chose for my retreat a lonely cottage, surrounded by a wood, the better to brood over my past achievements, and often amused myself in pitying the great, who, after the tumultuous business of the world is over, cannot, like me, have the satisfaction of burying themselves in sweet oblivion. One evening, as I was looking over that large book, to which I had added the number of men slain in the different wars I had been in, I was surprized to find what horrid devastations had been made amongst mankind. I found, in my calculation, about twelve millions [Note III.] of men had been destroyed in less than three centuries.

From the year 1503 to 1513, a million of men, for the fruitless conquests and bad conduct of Lewis the Twelfth in Italy, where he was the dupe of the King of Arragon and of the Pope.

Fifteen hundred thousand men, for the rivalry between Francis the First and Charles the Fifth, from the year 1515 to 1554.

Two millions five hundred thousand men [Note IV.] in the cruel wars and bloody persecutions of Philip the Second, King of Spain, including the atrocious massacres of Henry the Second, King of France,

France, his wife and children, by poison, the gibbet, fire and sword, from the year 1557 to 1598.

One million of men under Philip the Third, King of Spain, of which one hundred and thirty thousand were sacrificed to obtain for a moment the little port of Ostend, which that prince afterwards gave up; the residue fell in the expulsion of the Moors, who were ordered to leave Spain in thirty days, under pain of death.

One million of men, by foreign and intestine wars, instigated by the political and revengeful Cardinal Richelieu, under the name and sanction of the simple Lewis the Thirteenth, from the year 1621 to the year 1642.

Five hundred thousand men, under Mazarine, another cardinal, a monster in sheep's cloathing, regent in the minority of Lewis the Fourteenth, from 1643 to 1657.

Two millions of men, sacrificed to the ambition and injustice of Lewis the Fourteenth, from 1667 to 1714.

Fifteen hundred thousand men, whom with my own eyes I have seen perish in two wars, one on account of Lewis the Fifteenth's father in law, the other to raise to the empire a little Elector of Bavaria.

One million of men, from 1755 to 1763, in endeavouring to take Silesia from the King of Prussia, and in disputes with the English, concerning some uncultivated lands in Arcadia.

Two hundred thousand men have already been massacred, from 1768 to this moment, in order to bring under subjection the little island of Corsica, and to support the independency of America.

This

This review of the destruction of so many of my fellow-creatures, to indulge the interests and vices of half a dozen crowned heads, deeply afflicted my soul. I laid me down, revolving in my ideas, on what means could be found out to stop so growing an evil, when, tired in the research, sleep kindly came to my assistance, and soothed the anguish of my mind.

D R E A M.

F I R S T V O Y A G E.

A Woman of an antique and noble stature stood before me ; she was covered with ancient scars and recent wounds, and appeared much afflicted. I hastily rose up, to endeavour to mitigate her sufferings.

“ Friend,” said she, “ give not thyself useless
 “ trouble. For a long time past thou hast in vain
 “ closed up my wounds ; furious hands tear them
 “ open continually. I have at last found out the
 “ means to put an end to my torments. Come,
 “ follow me ; my name is Humanity. ’Tis my
 “ persecutors you must cure, and then I shall im-
 “ mediately be healed. May thy zeal and abilities
 “ combine

“ combine with me in spreading peace on the
“ earth.”

In finishing these words, I felt myself gently impelled forwards, and insensibly I found, by the ardour of the sun, that I advanced towards the south. I entered into a city, which I knew to be the ancient capital of the Roman empire. “ Let us
“ begin with him who reigns here,” says Humanity. “ It is not that he appears of much consequence at present: the world, enlightened by
“ reason and truth, have much diminished the
“ power which formerly he so tyrannically usurped.
“ But there remain still too many means by which
“ he secretly causes troubles on the earth; the dissensions which he keeps up between Christians
“ hinder them from being united in heart and sentiment; ’tis a pretence for continual hatred; even
“ in times of peace, his absurd maxims raise and encourage internal commotions, which trouble
“ kingdoms and divide families. I still feel the
“ blows which racked the bones of the old man
“ of Toulouse, and the fires recently kindled in
“ London, [*Note v.*] and the incendiaries upon the
“ gibbets still frighten my eyes. Let us go on.” I followed my conductress into a palace; she entered into a large hall full of priests, who were trafficking between themselves, their livings. At the bottom, I saw an old man seated on an arm-chair; upon his head were three crowns. From all parts they brought him presents; for which he gave dispenses, and all who approached him kissed his feet. I remarked behind him a fine picture, representing our Saviour driving the merchantmen out of the Temple, when he said, “ My house is
“ a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of
“ thieves.”

“ thieves.” The market being over, the old man went into another hall, in which were all the portraits of his predecessors. He dined alone, and then went to sleep; we were certainly invisible, for no one said any thing to us. My conductress approached me, saying, “ Now is the favourable moment; take thy tools, go boldly to work, shew me his heart.” I immediately obeyed, and found it paralytic, hard as a stone: I broke several lancets before I could draw any blood; it appeared black and corrupted. On seeing it, Humanity cried out, “ O what impure matter! see from his infancy what venom has slid in his veins; what erroneous principles! Lessons of the world with those of theology. How the spirit of a cunning politician is mingled with the pure maxims of religion, and the exhalations of ambition with the sanctity of the church! Let us cleanse that filth.” In saying these words, she washed his heart with her tears, and when the old blood was entirely out, she poured in fresh from her own wounds, and closed up his heart with several sighs, which completed his cure. A moment afterwards, the old man awoke, and perceived Humanity; and by the effect of his cure, instead of turning from her, he looked at her affectionately; saying, “ What wouldst thou, amiable and persecuted woman? Speak; what can I do for thee at my age, and in my station; say, how can I succour you?”

“ Old man,” said she, “ rise, and let us review those portraits which seem to look on us. Amongst all those pontiffs, thy predecessors, none have had the courage to love me sufficiently to renounce to his errors in favor of truth; they all

“ died wretched and despicable : soon, very soon,
 “ thou wilt follow them ; then of what advantage
 “ will it be to thee, to have gone on in the same
 “ direful track at the expence of thy soul ; dare to
 “ be generous and great, leave with splendour a
 “ rank which so many have attained by crimes.
 “ Open the cloisters ; deliver from slavery and su-
 “ perstition millions of victims, [*Note VI.*] who groan
 “ under the weight of bondage : break their shameful
 “ yoke. Canst thou go on in the same career, now
 “ that thy heart is regenerated ? Abjure the shame-
 “ ful inheritance of those dogmatists whose em-
 “ blems are here represented. Look at them, if
 “ thou canst, without blushing.

“ The first I observe in rank is Bennet the
 “ Ninth, who, by the immense wealth of his fa-
 “ ther was created pope at twelve years of age,
 “ who, after having scandalized Rome by his de-
 “ baucheries and crimes, sold his crown.

“ There is Innocent the Fourth, an ambitious
 “ perturbator ; he drained the state in raising un-
 “ just wars, and died with grief, because he reaped
 “ no advantage by them.

“ Boniface the Eighth, impetuous and wicked,
 “ had his predecessor imprisoned [*Note VII.*] in or-
 “ der to usurp the crown : he was the first who
 “ decorated his head with a triple crown, an orna-
 “ ment so shameful for a true Christian.

“ Clement the Fifth was also raised to the pon-
 “ tifical throne by force : he sold benefices, and led
 “ a shameful life ; he raised against the Templars
 “ the most barbarous persecutions [*Note VIII.*]
 “ to enrich himself with their spoils.

“ John the Twenty-second, avaricious and pas-
 “ sionate, invented the tax of selling dispensations
 “ and

“ and indulgencies : at his death he had near three
 “ hundred thousand pounds in plate and jewels, and
 “ eight hundred thousand in specie.

“ Clement the Sixth, abandoned to luxury, pleasures and ambition, shewed the greatest marks of
 “ revenge by his brutal excommunications. [Note
 IX.]

“ John the Twenty-third, who was legate at
 “ Bologne, bought the crown with the fruit of his
 “ rapine and plunder ; he lived in the most scandalous impiety, and the most licentious debaucheries : he was condemned to three years imprisonment for sodomy, for several murders, and
 “ for poisoning his predecessor.

“ Eugene the Fourth made the King of Poland
 “ and the King of France violate the treaty of
 “ peace which they had sworn to keep, under pretence that it was made without his participation.

“ Paul the Second joined to avarice the meanest
 “ artifices ; he obliged the people to call him the
 “ Beautiful, and possessed hypocrisy to such a
 “ height, that he could cry whenever he pleased.

“ What do I see ?—Alexander the Sixth—
 “ the monster !—What are the crimes that he is not
 “ accused of ? He engendered four infamous children, who perished as miserably as himself.

[Note x.]

“ Julius the Second excommunicated the republic of Venice, in order to usurp part of Romandiola ; he bought soldiers with the money of
 “ the credulous, and conducted them himself to the
 “ slaughter. He died with grief in seeing himself
 “ defeated and conquered. [Note XI.]

“ Leo the Tenth [Note XII.] cardinal at fourteen years of age, became pope, and gave him-

“ self up to all kind of voluptuousness ; not be-
 “ lieving in God, scoffing at men : he established
 “ in every kingdom that bank of indulgencies,
 “ which crying abuse separated from him all true
 “ Christians.

“ Clement the Seventh, of a stirring and sordid
 “ spirit, drew upon Rome all the calamities of
 “ war. [Note xiii.] He caused great and many
 “ troubles, in putting upon the throne of France
 “ his treacherous neice Catherine of Medicis.

“ Paul the Third established the odious tribunal
 “ of the Inquisition, and saw his son massacred
 “ [Note xiv.] for his tyrannical deportment. He
 “ died with grief, crying out ‘ *Si mei non fuissent*
 “ *Dominati.*’

“ Paul the Fourth, obstinate and impetuous,
 “ insulted every other power, proclaimed the most
 “ atrocious bulls against the Protestants: his cru-
 “ elties were so enormous, that after his death the
 “ people broke down his statues, and threw his
 “ head in the Tyber, and destroyed the prisons of
 “ the Inquisition.

“ Pius the Fourth, exercised the greatest cruel-
 “ ties, had a cardinal strangled : he decided arbitra-
 “ rily the council of Trent, [Note xv.] by under-
 “ handed means, as indecent as illicit.

“ Pius the Fifth, re-kindled the horrors of the
 “ Inquisition, and shewed his imperious ambition
 “ by the bull *In Cæna Domini*, after having raised
 “ against the Turks a war in which eighty thou-
 “ sand men were killed on both sides, without a
 “ single advantage.

“ Gregory the Thirteenth, received from the
 “ cruel Medicis, the head of the brave Coligny,
 “ [Note xvi.] and celebrated by public festivals,
 “ thanksgivings

“ thanksgivings for the horrid massacre of the
 “ Protestants at Paris.

“ Sixtus the Fifth [*Note xvii.*] caught the
 “ crown under the veil of hypocrisy, and made a
 “ parade of a barbarous austerity, to serve his in-
 “ terested views. That pontiff, originally a keep-
 “ er of swine, became more and more cruel and
 “ ambitious; he died meditating the conquest of
 “ Naples.

“ Gregory the Fourteenth, seconding the fan-
 “ guinary projects of Philip the Second, sent ar-
 “ mies from Italy against Henry the Fourth, King
 “ of France, to augment the carnage and calami-
 “ ties in that kingdom——”

“ Stop——don’t go on any farther,” cried the
 old man, confused, and turning himself away: “ I
 “ feel myself humiliated in inheriting my power
 “ from that croud of scoundrels. How few are the
 “ pontiffs who have been an honour to the crown !”

“ What do you mean by honour to the crown ?”
 cried Humanity; “ Know that the Popes the
 “ most virtuous, however others may prize them,
 “ are, in my esteem but of little value. How dif-
 “ ferent from the example of him of whom they
 “ call themselves apostles! How humble, how
 “ pure, how divine, are his maxims! How oppo-
 “ site to crowns, titles and riches! How dare they
 “ stile themselves his vicars when their actions are
 “ so revolting to his commands, and their manners
 “ so contradictory to the Scriptures?---As you now
 “ can feel your heart, I leave you to the senti-
 “ ments with which it is inspired.”

In saying these words, every thing which had
 surrounded me disappeared, and I found myself
 in

in an instant, with my conductress, on the sea shore. She made me cross the Mediterranean, in putting one leg on the island of Sardinia, and the other on Minorca, from whence we jumpt into Spain.

VOYAGE TO SPAIN.

IN going towards the capital of that kingdom, Humanity heaved a sorrowful sigh to see that part of the globe heretofore inhabited by brave and laborious men, and at present groan under oppression, ignorance, idleness, and despotism. “We come from a country,” said she, “where we have found quacks and *castras* on the same spot where Brutus and Cato were admired. Here the same superstitions have depraved the human species, and led them on to barbarities repugnant to nature. Here senseless men, proud of a vain title, insult the laborious hands of the herdsman. If these wretched people had hurt none but themselves, I should not have had such deep wounds; but their greediness after gold has made them destroy whole nations in the new world; and their continual thirst after that metal, makes them keep thousands of slaves [Note XVIII.] whose sweat they drink, and whose torments they devour. What return do they make to the world for the many crying evils they have caused?”

“See

“ See the Inquisition condemn Olavidas, [Note
 “ xix.] and secretly sacrifice, in the obscurity of
 “ prisons, victims which they dare not burn
 “ openly.” [Note xx.]

Arrived at Madrid, we entered into the chapel royal: the monarch and all the court were present; the ceremonies were long, and took up the best part of the day; after which, there was a great feast, and the king granted the favour to all the company to kiss his hand. A monk presented him his work, entitled *The History of Spain*, with privilege. [Note xxi.] His majesty, by a singular caprice, took it into his head to look over the work, and commanded his attendants to withdraw.

My conductress then pushed me forward, saying, “ Make use of the present time; you must
 “ extract the web which covers and darkens his
 “ eyes; be quick, and I’ll answer for the rest.” I approached, and, with an address equal to my zeal, succeeded with a single touch. Then the king saw clearly Humanity, and without ceremony she sat herself down by him to read; remarking at first, the fulsome adulating stile of the dedicatory epistle; then growing more familiar, “ Let us
 “ pass over,” said she, “ the ancient recitals; the
 “ history of the three last ages will furnish ample
 “ examples to shew you what troubles your throne
 “ has caused on the earth, without being of any
 “ essential good to those who have wore its sceptre.
 “ Let us begin by him to whom you owe every
 “ thing, by him who first bore the name of Catholic; [Note xxii.] it was Ferdinand the Fifth,
 “ King of Arragon, an infidel, of whom it was
 “ said, that ‘ before one could depend upon his
 “ promises, he must first swear by a god in whom
 “ he

“ he believed.’ Unjust wars and persecutions
 “ gained him the favour of the Roman pontiff,
 “ the vile accomplice of his usurpations. Having
 “ aggrandized his dominions by perfidy and guilt,
 “ and strengthened the vindictive tribunal of the
 “ all-persecuting Inquisition, what honours, what
 “ glory, what happiness did he gain by his poli-
 “ tical and under-handed devices? Alas! he found
 “ himself without an heir to whom he could
 “ leave a throne so ill acquired. He expired of a
 “ dropsy and atrophy, occasioned by the incen-
 “ tives which his queen had administered to him in
 “ hopes of issue.

“ Charles the Fifth succeeded to the immense in-
 “ heritance, which was not sufficient to satisfy his
 “ ambitious views: he envied and sought after
 “ the state and dignity of an Emperor, and he ob-
 “ tained it by the help of the church: he in pu-
 “ blic kissed the feet of the Pope, but in private
 “ held him in chains. [*Note xxiii.*] Oppressor of the
 “ German liberty, he rendered himself the protec-
 “ tor, that he might become the tyrant of the Pro-
 “ testant electors, and treat them with unabating
 “ rigour: his barbarous edicts [*Note xxiv.*] pro-
 “ claim the malevolence of his corrupted heart.
 “ Mean in victory, [*Note xxv.*] he treats a king
 “ his prisoner, with less clemency and civility than
 “ a pirate would his slaves: animated with acquir-
 “ ing a false glory, instead of governing peaceably,
 “ he drained Flanders, Italy and Spain, of men
 “ and money, and sacrificed legions of mortals
 “ more worthy than himself, to his insatiable lust
 “ of ambition. After having stained the earth
 “ with blood, for above five and twenty years,
 “ and committed the most flagitious and enormous
 “ crimes.

“ crimes. Alas! what were his gains? [*Note xxvi.*]

“ racked with the pains of bodily infirmities, and with

“ the still more acute pangs of reflection and remorse,

“ he abdicated that power which he had so much

“ abused, to expiate in penance his ill-spent life,

“ and experienced the ingratitude of a degenerate

“ son, to whom he had surrendered all his power

“ and dominion, to meet in solitude the heavenly

“ justice which he so much dreaded. [*Note xxvii.*]

“ Let us now review the reign of Philip the Se-

“ cond, generally called the demon of the south.

“ Is it then to leave the crown to such monsters,

“ that kings give themselves the trouble to be ty-

“ rannic conquerors, to commit on the earth in-

“ justice and rapine, and die overwhelmed with

“ grief and despair?

“ Philip began his sanguinary reign by abolish-

“ ing the liberties of the Flemish people, and mak-

“ ing use of the most shocking enormities, to gain

“ the ascendancy in Flanders, and that imperial

“ crown from which the Germans had excluded

“ him: Revengeful, [*Note xxviii.*] and corrup-

“ ted from his infancy, by the hypocritical and su-

“ perstitious persuasion of fanatic and adulating

“ priests; he thought with their help to subdue

“ the whole world. Religion was the veil with

“ which he always covered his black actions—

“ throughout all his dominions, persecutions the

“ most horrible were perpetrated; armies, gibbets,

“ assassinations, fire, the sword, and poison de-

“ stroyed thousands of innocent and unhappy vic-

“ tims, neither age, sex or kindred are regarded by

“ the ferocious tyrant, his innocent wife and son

“ share the fate of criminals; and to add horrid im-

“ piety to unexampled butchery, he had the match-

D

“ less

“ less effrontery to go in a public procession to the
 “ foot of the altar, and there to invoke that Supreme
 “ Being, whose creation he had wantonly destroyed,
 “ ed, for the souls of those who had perished [Note
 “ xxix.] by his monstrous cruelty; to recompense
 “ him for the outrages he committed, he receives
 “ from the Pope the title of “ *Vicar of the Holy See,*
 “ and *Protector of the Roman Church.*”
 “ At length torn by diseases, the fruit of his debauches,
 “ and devoured by thousands of vermin, nourished and
 “ produced from the foul corruption of his rancorous
 “ and polluted blood, dissimulating always, he died,
 “ leaving to posterity the frightful portrait of his crimes
 “ and hypocrisy, after having sacrificed to his ambition
 “ and revenge two millions of men. He died much involved
 “ in debt, although his immense revenue amounted to
 “ many millions in a year.

“ Here,” continued Humanity, “ is what became
 “ of the race of that infamous tyrant.

“ Philip the Third, feeble and infirm, endeavours
 “ in vain, at the expence of the lives of three hundred
 “ thousand men, to recover Holland; and enervates
 “ Spain by the expulsion of the Moors: he shewed
 “ well by his bloody decrees against them whose son
 “ he was; he died hated and unregretted. [Note xxx.]

“ Philip the Fourth, given up to indolence and
 “ the love of pleasures, rekindles from the bosom
 “ of his court, wars, of which his people are the
 “ victim. Portugal extricates herself from his
 “ bondage, Catalonia shakes off her galling yoke.
 “ He died despised, and the sport of Europe, who to
 “ answer to the ridiculous surname he had given
 “ himself, gave him for a motto, a ditch with this
 “ subscription,

‘ subscription,—“ *the more they take from him, the greater he grows.*”

“ Charles the Second, the last offspring of that
“ infernal race, wore the sceptre with ignorance
“ and folly, unhappy to see himself without an
“ heir, he employed his whole life with the care of
“ chusing a successor, and bequeathed his kingdom,
“ like an estate, which belonged [*Note xxxi.*] to
“ him, and ended at the early age of thirty-nine,
“ his pusillanimous life.

“ Now a descendant of Bourbon is called to a
“ throne long occupied by the most implacable ene-
“ mies of his name. [*Note xxxii.*] Spain is
“ troubled by long wars, his inheritance inflames
“ Europe, and the blood of miserable mortals flows
“ in large rivers from one kingdom to the other.

“ Philip the Fifth, being established upon the
“ throne, after many sanguinary battles, wore the
“ crown with sadness and melancholy, overwhelm-
“ ed with grief, sickness and regret, he abdicated
“ the throne in favour of his son, who was scarce
“ crowned before he died. Necessity impelled him to
“ resume the sceptre; giving himself up to the
“ counsel of the intriguing Alberoni, he plotted
“ schemes against France, Germany and England:
“ England destroyed his fleets, and obliged him to
“ discard his Cardinal minister.”

The King at that moment stopped short, and
asked Humanity why the English, who were so few
in number, had always the superiority over a nation
so rich and so powerful as Spain? “ Because,” replied
Humanity, “ their government is good, and they are
“ a free people, and have no laws but what are for the
“ general interest, and are not from their infancy im-
“ bibed with prejudices from priests, which are dis-

“graceful to themselves, and abusive to their reason;
 “[*Note xxxiii.*] neither are they intimidated with
 “fear, as those are, who groan under a despotic power;
 “in a word, they are republicans, and their king is a
 “man accountable to the state, who supports him
 “without being the sport of his will: such a king has
 “much less anxiety than any other, because he can-
 “not do any thing but what [*Note xxxiv.*] is ap-
 “proved of by the representatives of the nation; and
 “his glory, his safety, and his honour can be equal
 “to every other sovereign, however powerful or
 “happy he may appear.” “It is enough,” said the
 monarch, rising precipitately, “I see every thing,
 “and what remains to be done? Go, continue your
 “journey, we shall soon meet again never more to
 “part; I see it is madness to seek after happiness in
 “reigning at your expence; it is better we should
 “agree together, and mutually enjoy felicity and
 “peace.”

VOYAGE TO FRANCE.

I CANNOT say how I got from the center of Spain
 to the borders of the Seine; we generally travel
 fast in a dream, and that cannot displease the reader,
 Here am I then, in a large forest a few leagues from
 Paris: there we met twenty governors of different
 provinces, preceded by a multitude of hounds, [*Note*
xxxv.] hunting after a poor stag. Humanity sighed
 deeply! “I remember,” said she, “a few years ago,
 “to

“ to have seen three poor farmers sent to the gal-
 “ leys for having pursued with forks that same ani-
 “ mal who ravaged their crops.” As we advanced,
 we saw several peasants intreating the captains of the
 chase, that his Majesty would hunt on their cantons
 ruined by the quantity of game ; other deputies from
 distant countries, desiring the noblemen who fol-
 lowed, to come quickly to their lands, and save the
 remainder of the harvest. My conductress followed
 chiefly the young monarch, who perceiving her,
 went on one side, and begged to have a particular
 conversation with her. Humanity overjoyed, was
 scarce alone with him, when she went to embrace
 him ; “ Softly,” said he, “ I see and love thee, but
 “ cannot understand thee ; for a long time past
 “ they have stunned me in thy name, insomuch,
 “ that I am become deaf. All those who have
 “ spoke to me in thy borrowed voice contradict
 “ each other so much, that I know not which to
 “ believe. I have already discarded several of thy
 “ most renowned advocates, to take others who pre-
 “ tend to defend thy cause better ; nevertheless, I
 “ do not understand them any more than the form-
 “ er : find out some means to draw me from the
 “ embarrassment I am in.” Humanity made me
 a sign : I looked into the ears of the monarch with
 haste and subtilty, and found a quantity of hard
 matter, which had been formed there by the thick
 and dark discourses of I don’t know how many false
 politicians ; their contradictory reasonings were so
 entangled together, that they had quite stopped up
 the passage of that organ. The hearing being once
 restored, Humanity, instead of speaking herself,
 kept the most profound silence, and quickly con-
 ducted the monarch towards a great church which

we were near—it was St. Denis's. The King, far from having a puerile fear in seeing the sepulchre of his ancestors, appeared on the contrary much delighted to be able incognito to visit their tombs. He found them surrounded by many people, who were conversing together; he approached with eagerness, and thought himself happy in the new faculty he had acquired of understanding.

THE
PEOPLE'S DIALOGUE

ON EACH

T O M B.

TOMB OF LEWIS XII.

ONE of the people.

Here is, for three hundred years past, the best king that we have had.

Another.

Benevolent and moderate; he loved justice, and endeavoured to establish its reign.

Another

Another.

The edict which he proclaimed, always to follow the laws, notwithstanding the contrary orders that entreaties or petitions might draw from the king, ought to render him for ever dear to posterity.

Another.

Yes; but he would have done better to have taken from his successors the power [Note xxxvi.] of giving such orders.

He was not exempt from errors; instead of remaining peaceably at home, he went to conquer Milan, which is useless to the happiness of France.

Meanly allied to the perfidious Ferdinand of Arragon, as also to the flagitious Alexander the Sixth, he became their accomplice and their dupe.

He lost his bloody conquests, and was obliged to make a shameful peace.

He married a young English woman, and forgot his wisdom and his age, and hastened his own dissolution.

FRANCIS

F R A N C I S I.

THIS prince was scarce seated on the throne, when he kindled a fatal war to obtain the duchy of Milan, [*Note xxxviii.*] which caused, during his whole reign, torrents of blood on the earth.

His ambition to be emperor, and his jealousy of Charles the Fifth, created the greatest evils.

Instead of taking care of the interior of his kingdom, he abandoned it to the caprice of his mistress, and the impetuosity of his favourites.

Haughty, inflexible, inhuman and inconsiderate, when thousands of his best subjects had sacrificed their lives to his ambition at the battle of Pavia, he was so obdurate, and so ungrateful, to complain that his troops had not done their duty.

“ Every thing is lost,” said he, “ excepting honour.” Alas! what honour, to commit such folly, and engender so many evils!

He rendered himself contemptible by his mean connections with that pope whose niece he married
to

to his son, [Note xxxix.] and his persecution of the protestants in order to curry favour with the church!

He might at that time have disengaged his unfortunate kingdom from the superstition of the Roman church, but did quite the contrary!

He died overwhelmed with remorse, and the consequences of a shameful malady; the fruit of his debauches.

This champion of the church answered Henry the Eighth of England, who advised him to deliver himself from Rome, "friend, as far as the altar." What altar then is that which does not prevent his protectors from being venal, [Note xl.] sanguinary, and debauched?

H E N R Y II.

THIS prince was no better than his predecessor, always wars and bloodshed.

He ravaged the Brabant, Cambresa, lost battles, and exhausted the blood and money of his citizens and of his subjects.

E

He

He made a truce, and broke it; vainly hoping, with vigour and effect, he had force enough to begin a fresh war.

The losses which he sustained at the battle of St. Quintin, induced him to make a shameful peace fatal to France.

At that treaty he had the meanness to concert with Philip the Second, through the means of two cardinals, [Note xli.] the destruction of the most courageous French and Flemish people.

The only pretext for this barbarity, was their incredulity to the Romish superstitions.

The criminal correspondence between those two princes against their own subjects, is a sad example of the means they employed to rise to despotism.

At the feast he was celebrating for the nuptials of his daughter, and the treaty of peace with his odious enemy, it seems as if angry Heaven, to mark his resentment, struck him unprepared with a premature death.

His

His inhuman persecution of the protestants, shewed the depravity of his heart. He was nephew to the pope.

FRANCIS II.

A malignant and corrupted child. His uncle, the cardinal of Lorraine, [Note XLIII.] ordered, in his name, a fiery room to force the consciences of his subjects.

A respectable priest, [Note XLIV.] a counsellor in parliament, was publicly executed for having courageously shewn his detestation of the abuses of religion.

He only reigned seventeen months, and died in signing the death-warrant of the first princes of the blood.

CHARLES IX.

HERE is the second king brought forth by the vile Catherine of Medicis.

As false, as brutal, nursed and educated in ferocity [Note XLV.] and ignorance; the mean slave of

his mother. He encouraged civil wars, and basely contrived the horrid massacre of a brave and deluded people. [Note XLVI.]

An executioner, at this epocha, refused to shed the innocent blood with which that crowned monster dared to defile his hands.

From such examples men ought to be ashamed to bear the name of a king.

He died at twenty-four years of age, struck [Note XLVII.] by a visible malediction.

H E N R Y I I I.

ANOTHER son of Medicis.

How pusillanimously nations act towards their king! The Polish people pursued Henry [Note XLVIII.] the Third, who escaped from them, and appeared furious at his departing from their throne. Would they not have done better to have made public rejoicings at his exit?

The example of his reign in France fully proves it.
Abandoned

Abandoned to the most lascivious effeminacy, to the most scandalous dissoluteness; a mean hypocrite, and a vile assassin. [Note XLIX.] They drive him from his fatal throne, and the public hatred employed the arms of fanaticism to deliver themselves from so despicable a tyrant.

It would have been a glorious moment to have made at that time of France an allied republic to Holland, Switzerland, and England.

It would have been the happiness of Europe.

Yes; but kings!—Kings!

H E N R Y IV.

THERE is in fine a king as brave, as good; but——

But what?

I should have admired him, had he not said,
“Paris is worth a mass.” [Note L.]

Yes;

Yes; a man like him might have triumphed over the Hydra of Rome, instead of disgracing himself under its laws. In taking from the hands of priests a new Medicis, [Note LI.] he brought fresh troubles upon France, and prepared the poniard with which he was fatally pierced.

Less passion for gaming and for women, and more regard to morals, would have made a great man of him.

Nevertheless, I esteem him at the time that he subjected himself to the States assembled.

He spoiled that fine action of his life in blushing the moment after, before his mistress, saying, "If I put myself under guardianship, it was with the sword by my side."

There is the foldier—but the true legislator was Sully. [Note LII.]

LEWIS XIII.

O, The poor Sire! Is it then to leave the crown to such heirs, that the French have made such long wars, and floated in their blood under Henry.

Is

Is that then the grandchild of Jane Albert, brought up in a superstitious ignorance under a cardinal? [Note LIII.] He wallowed in the blood of those who raised his father to the throne.

He violated, in the most ungrateful manner, their sacred rights.

His priestly reign produced only wars and misery, internal dissensions, conspiracy and executions.

Sad and melancholy; weary of himself, and of others. This is the fate of the man in whose name, for thirty-two years, torrents of blood was shed on the earth.

LEWIS XIV.

THE birth of that prince was looked upon as a phenomenon.

He came into the world strong and robust, although his father, Lewis the Thirteenth, was feeble and always ailing.

His mother conceived him after twenty-two years sterility.

Brought up also by a cardinal, and his reign replete with foreign and intestine wars.

Why did they give him the surname of Great?

Was he great in military science?

No; he had only great generals.

Did he know how to govern? Was he learned?

On the contrary, he was very ignorant, though surrounded by learned men.

Was he just or humane? Or had he at least a good heart?

No, no; he was presumptuous and ambitious.

The

The despotic tone which they let him take during his infancy, spoiled him for his whole life.

His adulators finished the rest.

His first conquests were crying injustices.

It was he who kindled the flame of war which spread over Europe for so many years.

What ravages ! What misfortunes did he create on the earth !

He caused in his own, and his neighbours dominions, depopulation, misery, and famine.

He drew upon France forever irreconcilable enemies.

He was unmerciful towards men.

The cries of the miserable inhabitants of the desolated Palatinate are still heard.

F

Stupid

Stupid and unfeeling ; he persecuted his own subjects by the most unjust and cruel edicts.

He died in grief and despair, shame and remorse.

“ I have loved war too much,” said he, in dying.

That did not prevent, in the following reign, another Cardinal from pursuing the same track, in the name of his royal pupil.

Yes, the first was to support Stanislaus against Augustus King of Poland.

And the second war was with Augustus and the King of Prussia against the Queen of Hungary.

The third was, joining with the Empress Queen, against the King of Prussia : and thus, for foreign and distant causes they continue wars, which are often for interests entirely opposite.

On all those fatal debates, who are the sufferers ?
Alas ! the poor people.

We

We approached the tomb of Lewis the Fifteenth; the people spoke softly. The young monarch after having listened some time, coloured and turned away. He appeared very pensive, and casting an eager and tender look upon Humanity, took her by the hand, but his heart was so much oppressed that he could not speak a single word: he only sighed, and went away; we saw him get into a post-chaise which he met on the road, and was soon out of sight.

My conductress appeared very well satisfied, "All goes well," said she; "my task advances. I am going to Vienna, Berlin, Petersburg, and London; but as I foresee, that I can do without thy assistance, I will leave thee to repose thyself in a place where I shall soon join thee." Effectually after having travelled about sixty leagues together, I found myself alone in Lorraine, near the city of Nancy. [Note LV.]

I approached, and saw that they were occupied in preparing new buildings to receive a large congress, and in the midst of a spacious square, there was built a majestic palace. I entered, and saw a vast hall in the form of a Pantheon, which for its size and elegance might be justly admired for its construction as a master-piece. The architect by his ingenuity had rendered it so sonorous, that the voice could be easily heard, however distant the audience might be: there were galleries all round, and every place was full of people.

I heard the trumpet of Fame proclaim, that all the sovereigns of Europe were invited to assemble in this place in the name of Peace. I saw them enter, conducted by Humanity. They placed themselves amicably in the middle circle, without distinction;

stinction ; they crouded from all parts, and all nations, to be witnesses of the august assembly, and the vast edifice shook with the loud applauses and cries of, Huzza ! Huzza ! Peace ! Peace ! in the name of Humanity.

There was a sign made, and in an instant still silence ensued.

The aged man of Rome was the first who spoke. He took off the ridiculous cap which covered his head, and trampled it under his feet, saying, “ My
 “ dear brothers, all ye who wear the crown are
 “ here unanimously re-united ; receive the solemn
 “ abdication that I make of that usurped power
 “ which has caused so much discord upon the earth.
 “ My predecessors would never have dissembled so
 “ long, if they had not by that means hoped to
 “ have obtained riches, and to rise to sovereignty.
 “ Kings and Popes sometimes enemies, [*Note LVI.*]
 “ and sometimes friends, have torn and supported
 “ each other by turns, they have excited men to
 “ atrocious and bloody actions, and have sown dis-
 “ fensions among them, to tyrannise with greater
 “ safety over them. In this age men are more en-
 “ lightened, see clearer, penetrate our vices, and di-
 “ vulge instead of adoring them. I see that the
 “ mysterious pillars which support my throne are
 “ too much bent to be of long duration. I will
 “ prevent the disgrace of my fall, and glory in my
 “ abdication ; I advise each of you to follow
 “ my example : the arduous task of governing in
 “ perfect wisdom and justice is above the strength
 “ of a feeble mortal to fulfil. Is it for yourselves
 “ only that you would wear the painful weight
 “ of the crown ? Oh, what absurdity ! Is not
 “ a peasant, free in his hut, much happier than
 “ the

“ the most fortunate prince existing? What is
 “ then wanting in this short life, where sickness
 “ and death awaits us at each step? Say, if with a
 “ revenue sufficient to satisfy our wants and plea-
 “ sures [*Note LVII.*] we cannot render ourselves as
 “ happy as human beings can be. I will for my
 “ part, have nothing more. As to what concerns
 “ religion, it will easily be perceived which is the
 “ best, when consciences are no longer forced, and
 “ full liberty allowed; but, let every one freely
 “ follow their own private opinions; tis the intole-
 “ rant alone which merit to be proscribed. Seve-
 “ ral of my predecessors have premeditated and
 “ wished to make this public confession, but have
 “ not had the courage to accomplish it, dreading the
 “ malignity of ambitious priests: as for me, I put
 “ myself under your safeguard, you will defend me
 “ against their plots, as all the people will recipro-
 “ cally defend you against all the petty princes and
 “ nobles, [*Note LVIII.*] who would in spite of
 “ you perpetuate royalty.”

Universal acclamations were heard all around;
 one would have said that the whole earth applauded
 with one accord.

Four crowned heads re-united in that moment:
 the first was decorated with the eagle, the second
 with a garter, the third with lilies, and the fourth
 by a golden fleece.

They ordered their ministers to put upon the ta-
 ble each of them their pocket-books. The
 frightened ministers represented in vain the danger
 to expose publicly the secrets of the closet. The
 four kings examined all the perfidy contained in
 those papers, and the pretences for fresh wars; they
 were moved with compassion, smiled, and mutually
 embraced

embraced each other; they gave their ministers orders to burn those infamous papers, with their crowns and scepters, before the gate; every other sovereign great and small followed the example, and concerted together on the most sure means to establish general concord. The king decorated with the garter, represented to the others that the constitution of his government was the best to follow, putting aside some abuses which might easily be corrected, and that by improving it, it might suit all nations in general. "Can there exist," said he, "an authority dearer or more respectable to men, than that which is established by their own choice; there must be only severe rules laid down to obviate all corruptions; there must be some means found out that none may find it their interest to seduce, and then justice may prevail." This advice passed by the plurality of voices.

Orders were sent in each province to elect the representatives, and as one goes very fast in a dream, they arrived in a short time to the most distant countries.

There never was a meeting so pathetic as between the sovereign and his subjects, in their respective kingdoms. They remitted into the hands of the people their rights, and their authority, and in gratitude, the first edict of the new parliament was to order that in each capital city they should raise a monument to honour and perpetuate the memory of the sovereigns united to abdicate in favour of the people; at the same time it was decided that all the statues and monuments whatever of those who had existed before, as well as their titles and pretensions should be annihilated for ever. As to the nobility, it should be entirely reformed; it was resolved, that
a title

a title should never be given but to those who had done an action judged to be truly great and useful by a tribunal erected for that purpose, and that the title should not descend to the son. [*Note LIX.*]

The troops were disbanded, and re-entered in the natural order of society from which conquerors had debauched them; and in their room every citizen was to be armed in case of necessity for the defence of the laws and liberties of his country. The arms were subject to the magistrates, but every magistrate was annually to give a public account of his conduct, and if he could not justify the accusations laid to his charge, he might be disgraced by the plurality of voices. There was an edict published, ordering liberty of conscience, and that all monks, nuns, &c. should be free, all distinction of religion abolished. There were many articles in this edict; one in particular, was against those who should for the future make a traffic of religion, or make it subservient to their interest; that the clergy of every religion should have no other possessions or wealth but what was paid by the states, and that should be a moderate income, and the number limited, and that the state should provide for their widows and children; the same rule should be established for counsellors, attorneys, &c. they should be called the people's counsellors; as also the captains of the militia, who should only learn the art of war, to keep the people in a state of defence; the press was free, as being useful to the improvement of the understanding; nevertheless, there were restrictions, that none could malignantly write against any person without publishing their names, and if called upon, be able to support the truth of their assertion juridically; all works that tended to corrupt men's
morals

morals were forbidden, as well as those which denied the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul. I cannot recal to my mind every particular law, but if I should hereafter remember them shall write them down. All I can say at present is, that the General Assembly, and States of Europe, composed a code of laws suitable to each nation, taken from the different advices of all the learned men of Europe.

LAST CHAPTER.

AS I was in deep contemplation on the wonders wrought by the zeal of Humanity, she came up to me with a chearful and contented mein, "Let us now," said she, "take a walk round the earth, and enjoy the fruit of our successes; come, it will appear to thee a new world." We took a turn of about eight hundred leagues, but Oh, what an enchanting prospect! soft delusion, why did I ever awake from so delightful a reverie? Peace reigned upon the earth, and Content sat smiling upon every countenance. I saw neither fortifications nor cities crowded with soldiers, nor searchers, [Note LX.] nor excise officers to drain the pockets of poor travellers. Those who had not entered in the general union, formed the only frontiers of all the others: the places adjacent were fortified, and kept by a number of militia

militia drawn from the different provinces, and changed yearly; there youth received a good education under the military discipline, joined to the advantages of travelling; every man was to serve from sixteen to twenty-four years of age, and the account of his conduct was to be given in the certificate of his discharge, which proved serviceable or detrimental to him according as the account was good or bad. I was congratulating my conductress on so happy a change, when, by the efficacy of her power, she raised me upon a pinnacle on which I could discover all Europe at once, and by another wonder, which only happens in a dream, I could distinguish the most minute objects; "See," said Humanity, "this is the anniversary of the European republic: contemplate the universal celebration:" What a spectacle! I thought I saw all the inhabitants of the earth prostrated before heaven, all clothed in white, raising their voices unanimously at the same instant, adoring their Creator, and singing hymns of peace; when that duty was over, I saw public tables laid in every city. That day the most aged among them was called father, and the others brothers and sisters: that magnificent feast was at the expence of the state, and was terminated by a number of marriages which crowned the pleasures of that glorious day. I then turned my eyes towards the sea, and saw a great number of ships with white flags, celebrating the same happy event. Humanity could not contain her joy at the aspect of the union which reigned on the vast ocean: "It is, upon that element," said she, "that I have often received the most cruel outrages. Man, seeking to destroy his fellow creature in the midst of the dangers of the tempestuous sea, and for a

G

"senseless

“ senseless honour or vile interest, burns and buries
 “ each other among the raging waves. How I re-
 “ gret the loss and sufferings of those despotism
 “ hath dragged on board their ships: those crown-
 “ ed tyrants, in boasting of their victories, forgot or
 “ disregarded the fate of so many innocent victims
 “ who have perished. [Note LXI.] At present, all
 “ those large ships which you see, are only to con-
 “ voy commercial vessels, to assist them in tem-
 “ pests, and to render the navigation safe. Each flag
 “ has his prerogative, which cannot be violated
 “ without answering before the tribunals which are
 “ erected in each port to be judged by the laws.”
 But America, [Note LXI.] tell me, is she free or
 dependent? “ What do you mean by dependent?”
 replied Humanity, “ The first law of Europe is ne-
 “ ver to make any conquests, nor receive any ally
 “ on condition of supporting her quarrels by war.
 “ All the different parts of the world, which will
 “ follow the same constitution are welcome, and
 “ will be looked upon as friends: America is on
 “ that footing, and there are with her as well as
 “ the other allies, generous conventions in regard
 “ to commerce, but nothing farther. If any one
 “ trespasses on the rules laid down, they will be
 “ looked upon as perturbators of the general peace,
 “ and will jointly, by the consent of all the others,
 “ be inflicted with a fine, which is to be distribut-
 “ ed among the poor of each republic, but no far-
 “ ther revenge will be taken; and it is on the basis
 “ of that wise policy, that long wars may be avoid-
 “ ed, and that all nations may enjoy the happiness
 “ of a lasting peace.”

At these words I awoke, much mortified that my memory only retained so short an account from so

copious and pleasing an illusion. I saw many things only superficially, and have forgot several others of importance. These are the inconveniences of a dream: as to the rest, I shall answer the exacting reader as a certain author, "If I must tell you every thing, do not read me."

G 2

ADVICE

ADVICE OF THE EDITOR.

THES E notes are not intended to teach the reader facts, verified by a number of historians, but only to assemble in a short point of view those which this subject naturally recalls to mind.

NOTE I.

There are many who pretend that war is absolutely necessary to purge society from too great a number of men. That absurd maxim is more particularly in vogue in France. Were they to cast a look on the different parts of the globe which are uncultivated and uninhabited, they would see that Nature (wise in all her laws) has not overstocked the earth with people; and was not that absurdity contradicted by daily experience, would it not be better to purge the human species of the deformed and the infirm, rather than of healthy, handsome, and robust young men, to the infinite injury of the female sex, and to the detriment of population?

NOTE II.

As soon as this unfortunate war is over, there will be incessantly printed that deplorable register, with an account, as accurate as possible, of every individual who has fallen a victim to the horrors of war for three hundred years past; and then we shall recommend to every minister, and to every king, to have that book constantly open in their private closets.

NOTE

NOTE III.

And many more if all were counted; the vulgar count only those who are killed, as related in the news-papers after a battle, and always forget those who perish through want and distress: whole armies die and are recruited without being published; cities laid waste, without giving any account of the number of citizens that perish by the consequences of those devastations. A recent anecdote in the Morning Post of December 7, 1780, proves what little dependence can be made on public accounts: it is as follows, "A gentleman who resided in Boston in the year 1766, informs us, that by the accounts published there of the rebels loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, did not exceed 300, and till six months after the action, he never suspected the imposition; upon mentioning it to one in the secret, he answered with a smile, that it was only the difference of a cypher, 300 having been published instead of 3000."

NOTE IV.

It is impossible justly to enumerate the number of men slain by the cruel orders of Philip in the Low Countries; the detail would be too long and the account too shocking to amuse the reader. Some judgment may be formed of the enormities committed throughout the domains of that tyrant, by the following anecdote. It was agreed, that the lives and fortunes of the people of Naerden should be spared, if they immediately surrendered the town into the hands of Toledo; in ratification of the agreement,

greement, Romero the general having given his hand three times to Hortensius, entered the town, and while the people of Naerden were in the church taking their oath of allegiance unarmed, the Spaniards brought forward the troops to the gates of the town, and ordering the doors to be shut, rushed in with the troops, and Toledo killed with his own hand the principal magistrate; they fell with savage fury on the defenceless citizens, and after butchering all that were in the church, spread themselves over the city, and put every person they met with to the sword; they made no distinction between Catholics and Protestants, the innocent or the guilty; those who had persevered in their allegiance, as well as those who had thrown it off, were all involved in one promiscuous slaughter: they then entered the houses, violated virgins under age, others they tortured in the most inhuman manner; they strangled some, imbrued their hands in the blood of others, turned all the rest in the open fields, and then throwing fire into the houses, reduced the town to ashes.

NOTE V.

Though we cannot excuse the fanaticism of those that a blind zeal carried to too great lengths last June; nevertheless, it is the horrors committed by the Roman church, and the fear of seeing them renewed, which excited inconsiderately a great number, among whom were mixed men of dissolute lives, whose love of plunder was their only aim.

NOTE

NOTE VI.

I never entered a convent without shedding tears of compassion, on seeing such a number of fine women buried from the world, which might be examples and blessings to society. Ah! if Catholic princes could penetrate into the interior of cloisters, and be a spectator to what the inhabitants of those prisons suffer, they would certainly permit them to quit their retirement as soon as it became obnoxious to them. Can God be honoured by an involuntary slavery? And although the monks have more liberty than the victims above mentioned, yet how many have I heard blame the cruelty of that order which indigence or idleness had made them embrace? How many blessings would they shower down upon that hand which would open for them the gates of liberty?

NOTE VII.

After having kept his predecessor imprisoned during his life, after his death to turn his body to use and profit, he canonized it to make relics of him.

NOTE VIII.

Philip the Bel, king of France, and Clement the Fifth, agreed together to proscrib the Templars, of whom they shared the spoils, and not satisfied with gluttoning their avarice, made them undergo the most shocking tortures.

NOTE

NOTE IX.

Here is a sketch of the mild expressions of that Holy Father, in his bull against the Emperor Lewis of Baviara. "May the anger of God, as well as that of St. Peter and St. Paul, fall upon him in this world, and that which is to come: may all the dæmons torment him, may his children fall into the hands of their enemies before their father's eyes."

NOTE X.

He was accused of having had a criminal correspondence with his daughter; he took her from her first and second husband to make her marry a third, whom he assassinated, as he could not take her away from him, as he did from the others: they attribute his death to poison, which he had prepared for a rich Cardinal, to inherit his wealth, but thro' mistake took it himself, so fell a victim to his own crime.

NOTE XI.

That Pope sent to London at the opening of parliament, a vessel loaded with wine, cheese, and hams; the king and the members of parliament to whom these presents were sent, were so pleased with his generosity, that they immediately assisted him against Lewis the Twelfth, who at that time would have destroyed popery.

NOTE XII.

Leo the Tenth made at the same time two different treaties, one with Francis the First, to whom he promised Naples, the other to Charles the Fifth, to drive the French from Italy. It was after the abuses of the sale of his indulgencies, that Luther exhorted the people to shake off the yoke of popery. He burnt publicly at Wittemberg, the bull that Leo the Tenth had made against him, as well as the decrees of the other Popes. Luther said in his sermons, "that it was as impossible for him to live without women, as to live without eating." Henry the Eighth, King of England, at that time defended popery against Luther, but afterwards abjured it.

NOTE XIII.

The foldiers of Charles the Fifth having seized the dresses of the Pope and Cardinals, assembled in the conclave, cloathed in their habits, and after having degraded Clement the Seventh, they elected Luther. It was under this Pope that England abjured the Romish idolatry, as he had condemned the marriage of Henry the Eighth, with Anna Bullen, the mother of Elizabeth: thus a marriage fortunately delivered England, while another marriage of the King of France with the Pope's niece attached that unfortunate kingdom to his tyrannic yoke to our days.

N O T E XIV.

Peter Lewis Farnese, son of Paul the Third, was assassinated at Placenza by the people, who were weary of his tyranny and debauches: others say, that the secret agents of Charles the Fifth raised the revolt; but, be that as it may, Farnese was the scourge of the people.

N O T E XV.

This council lasted near eighteen years, from 1545 to 1563, under five different Popes; Paul the Third, Julius the Third, Martel the Second, Paul the Fourth, and Pius the Fifth. There have been near six hundred councils named to propagate error, to the detriment of the purity and simplicity of the gospel. The conduct of the council of Trent, from the beginning to the end, was calculated to raise new bars between the Protestants and Catholics, instead of abating those which already subsisted: the belief and ceremonies, which in the ages of profound ignorance and superstition were introduced in the Christian church, were there declared an essential part of worship, and anathemas were thundered against all those who did not submit to the dogmas and rites prescribed. It was Philip the Second, King of Spain, with the Pope, who domineered over the council, in order to have a pretence to tyrannize and subdue the Flemish people, by taking away their rights and liberties. Pius the Fourth, by an indefatigable attention and vigilance, got over to his interest all the prelates; many were so poor, that he was obliged to pay the expence of their

their voyage, so partly by himself, and partly by the authority of Philip over the Spanish priests, they were sure in every question of the plurality of the votes: several ambassadors complained that the council was chained by secret orders, which arrived continually from Rome. Pius the Fourth, tired of the trouble and continual expences that his political views required, sent orders to the legates to dissolve the assembly as soon as possible, and it was terminated with the utmost precipitation towards the end of the year 1563. Elizabeth was invited to send over an envoy to the council of Trent, to which she answered, "That she did not look upon it as a
 " general council, free, or Christian, but as a council of priests and monks, dependent upon the Catholic kings and the Pope, assembled in order to
 " increase their authority."

N O T E XVI.

The knight of the St. Bartholomew, an Italian, having cut off the head of Admiral Coligny, took it to Medicis: that infamous Queen had it embalmed and sent to Gregory the Thirteenth, who on the arrival, had the cannons fired, and ordered a solemn procession to be made, and medals struck to commemorate that horrid massacre.

N O T E XVII.

That Pope knew so well how to dissemble, that he appeared insensible to the assassination of a nephew he loved. He, who when Sovereign, had the point of the tongue of a poor author cut off, who delivered up himself voluntarily to his clemency.

cy: Elizabeth of England excommunicated by that Pope, in her turn had him publicly excommunicated, with much pomp, and afterwards gave a great entertainment. Sixtus seeing the great fleet of Philip destroyed, treated secretly with Elizabeth and Henry the Fourth to help her to surprize Naples.

N O T E XVIII.

Of all the colonies, certainly it is not those that are under the British constitution, which ought to detach themselves from their mother country, but the liberty and ease which the Americans enjoyed, gave them force and courage to undertake what others with reason might do: the Spanish colonies which groan under a cruel slavery would think themselves happy under the British government.

N O T E XIX.

It is well known, that about two years ago, Olavidas the intendant of Seville, a venerable old man, was condemned by the Spanish inquisition to a shameful and ridiculous punishment: he being condemned for life to prison, and his wealth confiscated, obliged to learn by heart his catechism and litany, and repeat them every day to the monks, obliged to wear the ignominious garment of those condemned by the inquisition, and a straw hat: his crime was the having neglected to instruct in the Roman religion, the Protestants who were established in a barren spot of ground in Spain, which they had tilled by the permission of that intendant, who became the victim of his toleration.

NOTE

NOTE XX.

Certainly at present, priests and sovereigns cannot publicly commit, under the cloak of religion, such enormities as they did a few ages past, without risking a general revolt: but what dark crimes are there not committed in the dungeons of those monarchical kingdoms, where despotism still flourishes?

NOTE XXI.

In despotic kingdoms history is wrote only by permission, and even dedicated to the King: what opinion can a man of learning have of such histories, particularly when the historian is pensioned.

NOTE XXII.

He usurped Navarre, under pretext that a bull from the Pope gave it to the first occupier, he invaded Grenada, and Oran, on the coast of Africa, and the kingdom of Naples; it was under him that Columbus discovered America, to the misfortune of a number of its inhabitants, and perhaps also to those of Europe: he depopulated his kingdom by driving out the Jews, who behaved well and enriched it: this is the characteristic of the monarch who was surnamed the Catholic.

NOTE XXIII.

Clement the Seventh, taking refuge in the castle of St. Angelo, was there taken prisoner by the troops of Charles the Fifth; and that emperor, who
with

with a single letter, might have set him at liberty, ordered public processions and prayers to be made for his deliverance: he forbid the birth of his son, Philip the Second, who was born at that juncture, to be celebrated. "I cannot consent," said he, "to public demonstrations of joy, while the church is in mourning for the captivity of its chief." This farce lasted till Clement the Seventh bought his liberty, and he was obliged to sell cardinals' caps to make up the sum demanded for his ransom.

NOTE XXIV.

It is those barbarous edicts that Philip the Second put in rigorous execution: among thirty articles, there was one which ordained that all women should be buried alive, who had been once in the assembly of the Huguenots. To form an idea of the depravity of that Emperor's heart, one need but observe his ungenerous treatment of the city of Ghent, which had revolted, but afterwards delivered themselves up to his clemency, and sent four deputies to ask his pardon: he had the cruelty to put several of the citizens to death, and to punish others with unheard-of severity; thus were those recompensed who had put their confidence in his humanity; they revolted on account of the enormous sums which had been extorted from them: after their submission, Charles had a fort made, at their expence to enslave them, and condemned them to pay twelve hundred thousand crowns fine, that is the manner he treated his native country. The inhuman Duke of Alva said on this occasion, "that a rebellious country ought to be laid waste;" but that monster and his master merited the cord a hundred

dred times more than those honest and oppressed citizens, who did not trouble the world with their sanguinary plots, and only sought to shake off a yoke too heavy for them to bear.

N O T E XXV.

If he had acted towards Francis the First, his prisoner, with generosity, as he was advised to do, he would then have been highly blameable, if he had afterwards acted with ingratitude, but the too hard conditions which he imposed on him served as a pretext to swerve from them. The emperor kept the elector of Saxony prisoner six years, contrary to treaty, and obstinately refused Seville his wife to see her husband; was deaf to all her tears and supplications, and at the same time, like the hypocrite, behaved with great politeness towards her, always conducting her himself to the door.

N O T E XXVII.

Charles the Fifth never cleared himself from the accusation of having ordered the assassination of the two French ambassadors coming from Constantino-ple to Milan, and he had put to death above fifty thousand inhabitants in the Low Countries for the sake of religion.

N O T E XXVII.

Charles had his coffin made during his life-time, and died almost immediately afterwards; as he left in his will no legacy to the church, it was condemned by the inquisition, and the prelates who attended

attended him at his death were executed. They suspected with reason, that Charles in his retreat had embraced interiorly the reformed religion, as he recommended to his son to abolish his atrocious edicts, and to restore the usurped kingdom of Navarre.

N O T E XXVIII.

The first journey he made through Flanders, the Flemish people were not the dupe of Philip's bigotry, his haughty air displeased them: the Germans refused Charles the Fifth to accept of his son Philip instead of Maximilian his nephew, for king of the Romans. Philip returned to Spain enraged against the Protestants, to whom he attributed the refusal: he passed by Trent, where all the prelates were assembled, and received him with open arms; it was then he devoted himself to the Roman church, and swore vengeance against the Protestants: the Duke of Alva boasted to the Count of Koningstein with whom he lodged in returning from Flanders, that during the five years of his government, he had executed publicly, by the hands of the hangman, above eighteen thousand heretics. At the siege of Haarlem, his execrable son, at the lowest computation, had nine hundred brave men executed, and when the executioners were tired of slaughtering, they tied the unhappy victims two by two and threw them into the sea.

N O T E XXIX.

He used to have masses celebrated for the souls of those he had poisoned; he called each dose of poison

a re-

a *requiescat in pace*; in allusion to the last hymn sung among the Catholics, for those departing this life.

N O T E XXX.

The smoke of the coals incommoded him greatly, infomuch that he complained; but the officer whose charge was to take care of the fire being absent, no one dared to do his office, and this respect for the etiquette of the court, cost the King his life.

N O T E XXXI.

What more absurd, than to see a pusillanimous king bequeath by will his people without consulting the state? Indeed a butcher could not dispose more despotically of his sheep in the slaughter-house.

N O T E XXXII.

Philip the Second had contrived a plot to have the Queen of Navarre, the mother of Henry the Fourth, taken with her son to Spain, to be there confined by the inquisition, and thus to have terminated the expected restitution of Navarre. Isabella of France, then Queen of Spain, found out the plot time enough to prevent it.

N O T E XXXIII.

It cannot be imagined the evils that priests cause, where they predominate, it is a question which might be asked in the debating societies, Whether a man, whose reason and judgment is so confined,

as not to perceive the falsity and abuses of the catholic religion, in this enlightened age, can be capable of any great action? and if he is excusable in Spain, France, and Italy, can he be excusable in a place where the Protestant religion is openly preached?

N O T E XXXIV.

Yes, I had rather a thousand times be king of England, and exposed to all the murmurs of the opposition, than to reign despotically over dull slaves.

N O T E XXXV.

In France, in the countries where they hunt, one hears all night the country-men making a noise to drive away the deer which destroy their labour, without daring to hurt one of them.

N O T E XXXVI.

How can a king be just, and not tremble at the thought of the abuses that his successor may make of his power. Lewis the Twelfth, in seeing the heir of the crown, ought, for the happiness of the French, to have abolished the royal power; to have transmitted it into the hands of a parliament, constituted in such a manner as to have prevented the calamities that the house of Valois, and the race of Bourbon, have brought upon France.

NOTE

NOTE XXXVII.

Lewis the Twelfth had deposed the Pope Julius the Second, who had interdicted his kingdom, and had peices of money coined with this inscription, "*Perdam Babylonis nomen*,"—I'll destroy even the name of Babylon. Accordingly, he had appointed a general council at Pifa, who condemned Julius the Second as a heretic, schismatic, perturbator, and a head-strong priest; but this Pope, as well as his successor, then allied to Henry the Eighth of England, forced the king of France to abolish that council, otherwise France, from that time, would have been delivered from the yoke under which she had groaned for three hundred years, while England began to be delivered by that same Henry the Eighth, who had served the Pope so well at the battle of the Spurs.

NOTE XXXVIII.

As if the Duchy of Milan was very important to the French. Thus are most wars undertaken for the fancy of kings to aggrandize their dominions, or defend their private quarrels; good or bad, as well as those of their allies or relations, the more a king's family is spread, the more the people have wars to apprehend. Should not the same laws which prevent private persons from revenging their quarrels by arms, and to have recourse to the courts of equity, have the same power over kings: for in the former case, it is only one man for another; when between monarchs, it is a

million of men who are destroyed for the cause of a single person.

N O T E XXXIX.

Catherine de Medicis, married to Henry the Second, was accused of having poisoned the Dauphin that her husband might reign; and the rest of her criminal life does not want the addition of this crime to render it as despicable and abominable as any which have soiled the throne. From that time the court of France has been entirely perverted.

N O T E XL.

Notwithstanding the rigorous prohibitions of Francis the First against the protestants, they assembled in the county of Venesin, under the mountain of Veaucluse, where they had built two churches. Anthony Trivula, the Pope's legate at Avignon, in order to get the cardinal's cap, asked of Francis the First one thousand six hundred men, and having raised four hundred himself with the money of the church, he sent the two thousand men against the Huguenots under the command of Melanno. He was no sooner at the place with his troops, than he divided them in two bodies, and besieged at the same time the two churches; and while the good people were unarmed, and praying to God, they were all massacred; some by the sword, others hung, others drowned. At Cabriera, a capital city of that canton, they slaughtered upwards of seven hundred men in cool blood, and all the women who remained in their houses were shut

shut up in a garret full of straw, to which they set fire, those who attempted to escape out of the windows were pushed back with pikes and forks: and according to the sentence, the houses were burnt to the ground, the woods cut down, trees torn up by the roots, and in a short time, that country so fertile and so peopled became a desert. The baron of Opped, first president of the parliament of Aix, a sanguinary and passionate man, had the barbarity to have that horrid sentence executed in twenty different country towns or villages, which were all burnt and ransacked: the miserable inhabitants, surprised in the night, flew from rock to rock by the light of the fire, which consumed their houses, and often only avoided one snare to fall into another.

N O T E XLI.

Cardinal Granvell, minister of Philip the Second, said to the Cardinal Lorraine, the King of France's minister, in an interview which they had on making a treaty of peace between the two nations, "But why don't we rather re-unite against the enemies of the Roman church, whose party extends in France, Flanders, and Germany?" And the destruction of the nobility who were for the reformed religion was immediately contrived between the two crowns: Granvell was the enemy of the nobility of the Low Countries, and the Cardinal of Lorraine was that of Coligny.

N O T E XLII.

At the time that Philip the Second and Henry the Second concluded that unfortunate peace at St. Quintin,

Quintin, there was scarce a city in France where the new opinions had not taken root, lawyers, men of learning, churchmen, even against their own interests, eagerly adopted the truth, and the rigour with which Henry treated the Protestants, only augmented their number, insomuch, that many of the parliament were of opinion to moderate the punishments inflicted by the too rigorous edicts. Henry the Second being apprized of their intentions, sent for Gilles the first president, to whom he commanded, that his edicts should be rigorously executed: as the president acquainted the king, that the parliament still voted for the abolishing his edicts. Henry entered into the assembly and ordered them to continue, but his presence did not intimidate them. Ann Dubourg, of an illustrious house, courageously gave his sentiments, and concluded, by asking a council and a suspension of the executions: the king had him arrested with five other counsellors, and ordered that Dubourg should be burnt before him. Henry died before his orders could be executed, but Francis the Second his son had him hanged and burnt to ashes.

N O T E XLIII.

After the battle of St. Quintin, there were a number of persons who asked for their pay and arrears: the court were at Fontainebleau, the Cardinal of Lorraine, uncle of Francis the Second, to get rid of their importunities, had a gallows planted before his castle, and published an edict, which ordered all persons whatever, who had been at court for any demand, to depart in four and twenty hours, under

under pain of being hanged: thus the Cardinal at that time paid the debts of the state.

N O T E XLIV.

Ann Dubourg, who has already been mentioned in a preceding note.

N O T E XLV.

Those who had the care of Charles's education, had so addicted him to swearing, that he made use of it in common conversation.

N O T E XLVI.

Charles the Ninth, at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, fired himself upon his subjects with his brother out of a window: they count that 70,000 men perished by that horrid butchery, and at the siege of Rochelle 40,000.

N O T E XLVII.

Some time before his death, the blood came out of all his pores, he was so torn by remorse, that he felicitated himself on his death-bed, that he left no children behind him to wear a crown so defiled.

N O T E XLVIII.

Henry the Third, successor to Charles the Ninth, as he was going to take possession of the crown of Poland, offered to him by the Polish people, paid a visit to the Count Palatine, and found himself
surrounded

surrounded by a great number of French refugees who had escaped from the massacre of St. Bartholomew: some looked at him very gloomily, others murmured loud enough to be heard: after a cool reception, the Count led him to a gallery of pictures, where the first picture that struck him was that of Admiral Coligny. "You know very well that man," said his host; "you have destroyed in him, the greatest captain in Christendom, which you ought not to have done, as he has rendered to you and the king the greatest services." Henry endeavoured to excuse himself, under pretence of a conspiracy of the admirals. "Sir," replied coolly the Count, "you know all the affair; and he met in his road through Germany with many other insults."

N O T E XLIX.

Henry the Third, conducted himself, at midnight, the forty-five assassins against the Duke of Guise. He had a few days before, made the most open professions of friendship with the Duke, which he confirmed by a solemn oath, on the mysteries of their religion, having both communed at the same table on the same divided host. What opinion can we have of a religion, whose votaries dare to profane what they believe to be the most sacred and holy things?

N O T E L.

This word which causes a laugh cannot be approved of: to Henry nothing ought to have been of equal value to his faith. How is it possible that
Henry

Henry, who was at the court of Charles the Ninth, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and in which he had also narrowly escaped from perishing: how could he feign to be the proselyte of a sect whose savage and unrelenting cruelty he had experienced. Elisabeth of England, said on that subject, that she would never have believed that Henry the Fourth could have been guilty of such a fault: that that action would certainly lose him the friendship of the Protestants, and even the confidence of the Catholics, who would never believe that he had sincerely embraced their religion. The reader, perhaps, may not be sorry to find here an historical recital, which may serve to condemn the change of Henry; it may at least recall to the mind of his descendants, to whom they are indebted for their crown.

When Condé, at the head of the Protestants, was killed in defending the sacred cause of liberty and religion. Jane Albret, the mother of Henry the Fourth, advanced towards the place where the Protestant army was encamped, with her son, then sixteen years of age, and addressed the soldiers with this discourse: “ My friends, we lament a prince,
 “ who at his death supported with as much courage
 “ as fidelity, the cause which he had undertaken
 “ to defend: but our tears will not be worthy of
 “ him, if by following his example, we do not
 “ take a firm resolution to sacrifice ourselves for our
 “ belief: the good cause has not perished with
 “ Condé, we have yet among us brave captains,
 “ capable of repairing his loss. I offer you the
 “ young Prince of Bearn, my son, with the child
 “ of the hero that you have lost, may Heaven
 “ grant that they may shew themselves worthy
 “ heirs

“ heirs of their ancestors, and that the sight of these
 “ tender pledges may continually excite you to re-
 “ main united for the cause which you defend.”
 Loud applauses were heard throughout the army,
 which were only interrupted by her son, who ad-
 vanced with an air and address that commanded fi-
 lence and respect: “ I swear,” says this prince “ to
 “ defend our religion, and to persevere in the com-
 “ mon cause till death or victory has secured us the
 “ liberty which we desire.” Ought that prince af-
 terwards to have said, “ Paris is worth a mass?”

N O T E L I.

Henry the Fourth, instead of marrying a prin-
 cess he loved, married Mary de Medicis, who
 brought to court Italians and priests. Conciny her
 favourite was torn to pieces by the people. Mary de
 Medicis was afterwards drove away by her son, and
 died in poverty in Germany.

N O T E L I I.

Sully was the man who best deserved the sceptre
 after the death of Henry the Fourth: Sully having
 always remained unshaken in the faith, notwith-
 standing the change of Henry. The Pope wrote
 him a letter, which began by praises on his mini-
 stry, and finished by praying that he would enter in
 to the good road. Sully answered, that he would
 not cease on his part praying to God for the con-
 version of his holiness. The Pope, in the conditions
 which he made for granting the absolution to Henry
 the Fourth, obliged him to promise, that in the
 parliament, and other charges in the magistracy, he
 should

should only admit catholic subjects, unsuspected of heresy: that he should, if possible, go to mass every day, that every Sunday he should recite his chaplets and hear mass, that every Wednesday he should say the litany: every Saturday the Rosaries of the Virgin, whom he should take for his patroness and protectress: that he should fast on Fridays and Saturdays: that he should receive the communion four times a-year. When they struck with a stick the French ambassador to absolve his master, the Catholics went out on one side, not to see, said they, that unworthy heretic absolved, and the Protestants went out on the other, not to be witness of a scene so shameful to reason.

NOTE LIII.

The cruel Cardinal of Richelieu, began under this dark and sanguinary reign, the despotism under which the French have groaned more and more ever since. It is remarkable how many calamities Cardinals have brought upon France. The Cardinal Mazarin, under the minority of Lewis the Fourteenth, oppressed the people by tyrannical exactions, and in making the way for the despotism of that king, left him ignorant of all he ought to have been acquainted with. There was a news-writer in Holland, who had presumed to print some very severe and sarcastic reflections on Madame de Maintenon and Lewis the Fourteenth: some months after, he was induced by a person sent for that purpose to make a tour into French Flanders: the instant he had quitted the Dutch territories, he was put under arrest, and immediately, by his Majesty's express commands, conducted to a dungeon where he lived

upwards of three and twenty years, and at length expired. During the long winter nights, he was neither allowed fire nor candle, he saw no human face except the jailor, who came once every day to present him through a hole his little portion of food.

N O T E L I V.

One may suppose, that in all those different kingdoms, Humanity had many reprehensions to make, as well as in the preceding ones. Nevertheless, it is but justice to observe, that if Spain, France and Italy, have excited for the last three centuries wars in Europe, the other powers have been more quiet, and seem to have been only led on by the impulsion of these: for instance, England for some time past, has only defended her dominions without troubling those of any power of Europe, and if her forces are augmented upon sea, and in the new world, it is only by her laborious activity, and the indolence of her enemies: the constitution of England is such, that no people need fear her power, there are scarce any but those infected with the Romish superstition, or degraded by despotism, that exclaim against the English, and that are jealous of their successes.

N O T E L V.

Lorraine is almost the center of Europe, if one draws a line from Gibraltar to Petersburg, and the other from Naples to Dublin, the climate may suit all the envoys of Europe: but I forget that I am making of notes upon a dream.

N O T E

NOTE LVI.

Pepin the usurper of the crown of France, having shut up King Childeric, he asked of Stephens Bishop of Rome, absolution for that infidelity to his sovereign, and to be confirmed by him in his usurpation, recompensed him with a sovereignty which he was premeditating to wrest from the king of the Lombards. The Pope thus created a new sovereign for having consecrated the usurper, was afterwards threatened in his new possessions, he called Pepin to his help, and to increase his expedition, sent him a letter as if written by St. Peter from Heaven, in these words: "I conjure you," says St. Peter, "by the living God, not to permit that my city of Rome be any longer besieged by the Lombards, as your souls and bodies may not be delivered up to eternal flames."

NOTE LVII.

If a king has sufficient to satisfy his wants and his pleasures, what does he want more? and what prejudice can it do him, not to have the power of acting wrong, or only by a wise council chosen by the people? how many kings would abdicate despotism, if they thoroughly understood the happiness they would enjoy?

NOTE LVIII.

Princes and nobles, most of them idle and proud, abject courtiers, and insolent to their inferiors: it is those people, who in despotic governments make of
the

the king an idol, as the cardinals towards the Pope, who adore him in making him serve their interest, and laughing at him interiorly.

N O T E LIX.

The prejudices of nobility are the most ridiculous which can exist; many pique themselves upon the antiquity of their nobility, what more absurd? Is it not certain, that the more we are distant from him, who first merited to be ennobled, the less we are related to him: the distinction of a title renders many men vain, insolent, and dangerous sharpers when they become poor: they think it less beneath them to cheat or wrong the honest merchant or tradesman, than to experience like him the happy effects of honest industry.

N O T E LX.

What more vexatious and detrimental to commerce, or more troublesome for travellers, than that of examining and tumbling their boxes?

N O T E LXI.

Methinks nothing can be more inconsistent and ridiculous, than to force a poor Frenchman, who feels all the weight of a despotic power, I say to force him from his native country, to go and support the independence of America, and rob him of his natural desire of staying with his wife and children, to make him perish with grief, misery, and sickness, for the liberty of those who were always more free than himself: at least England has for
excuse,

excuse, in pressing men, the necessity of keeping the predominancy upon sea, without which she would risk the danger of being soon exterminated.

NOTE LXII.

It remains to be known if America was independent, whether she would be happier than when attached to the English constitution? And it is certain, as long as there remains despotic powers, America will be in greater safety for her liberty and happiness, closely allied to England: and if all Europe formed only one and the same republic, it would be but just and right to enact, that England should have a peculiar privilege with her own colonies; because, being the best navigators in the world, they deserve to have the superiority in that part of the globe, without which they could not exist, compared to the others, who have a greater extent of land in Europe.

May God grant then, that in the mean time of the accomplishment of this Dream, America may remain, as before, attached to her Mother Country: that we may ever be able to keep a formidable defence against our enemies, and enjoy in the interior of our kingdom, that unanimity which may be the fore-runner of LASTING PEACE.

F I N I S.

...in pressing ... the necessity of keeping
the ... without which the
would risk the danger of being soon extinguished.

NOTE

It remains to be known if America was indeed
... which the world would be happy to see
... to the ... which is con-
... as long as the ...
... will be in great ... and
... closely allied to ... and all the
... rope ... and the ...
... would be put off and ... that England
... should have a peculiar privilege ... own colo-
... being the ... in the
... world ... the ... in that
... part of the globe ... which they could not ex-
... if compared to the ... who have a greater ex-
tent of land in Europe.

May God grant that in the mean time of
the accomplishment of ... America may
remain as before ... Mother Country :
that we may ever ... formidable de-
fence against our ... in the interior
of our kingdom, that unanimity which may be the
forerunner of lasting peace.



